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WEAPONS, MANEUVERS ASPECTS STALL CONTADORA

PA110135 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] Contadora Island, 10 Oct (DPA) -- The deputy foreign ministers of Contadora and the Central American countries' plenipotentiary representatives did not reach an agreement concerning the delimitation of weapons and military bases in Central America, so they will return to their countries tomorrow for consultations. A spokesman of the meeting told DPA that "given the impossibility of reaching those agreements, it was agreed to suspend the meeting for several days while the deputy foreign ministers make the appropriate consultations in their respective countries."

A mandate was issued by the Contadora Group and the Central American foreign ministers stating that the deputy foreign ministers and the plenipotentiary representatives should conclude their work no later than 20 November.

It was reported that the greatest differences exist between Honduras and Nicaragua concerning the limitation of weapons and military bases. Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco underscored that "Nicaragua is being harassed by the United States and needs weapons to defend itself." Tinoco added: "My country is not prepared to discuss the three points of the agenda in this meeting."

Honduran Deputy Foreign Secretary Jorge Hernandez asserted: "My country needs protection against the threat of having along its border a powerful army with 60,000 soldiers, which Nicaragua possesses; and this country attacks us almost every day."

El Salvador also made some observations concerning the limitation of weapons and military bases, which are the most critical points in the negotiations. In addition, Costa Rican Deputy Foreign Minister Gerardo Trejos said: "My country is interested in the progress achieved by the agreements, with the guarantee that there will be a control and verification of the pledges." He also said that "Costa Rica has no problem concerning what is being discussed because it does not have weapons or military bases."

The deputy foreign ministers and plenipotentiary representatives will now return to their countries. They will be called again to continue these negotiations on the island where the Contadora Group was created 33 months ago, on 8 January 1983.

Gutierrez Blames Nicaragua

PA110200 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez has said that no progress has been made by Contadora because of the Nicaraguan delegation's inability to undertake a discussion of the three fundamental topics under negotiation at the meeting of plenipotentiaries of the Contadora Group being held in Panama. The Nicaraguan position has limited the activities that could have developed in Contadora [words indistinct] operational mechanisms as to how the document will be implemented once it is signed, Gutierrez added. The meeting of plenipotentiaries ends today, and the Costa Rican delegation will return tomorrow.

Nicaragua must report when it is ready to negotiate. Until the Nicaraguan Government is ready to negotiate the three basic pending points it will not be possible to move on to the final work on the Contadora peace document. The three basic points are: the arms race, verification and control in the military and political field, and military maneuvers in the region.

Foreign Minister Gutierrez remarked that when it was agreed at the meeting of foreign ministers to set a deadline of 3 weeks to begin the talks, it was supposed that each government would write down its objections or would carry out studies so that the negotiations could actually begin on 7 October.

Opposition to the signing of the peace document has arisen in Nicaragua. Although it cannot be said for certain that the peace document will not be signed in November, it seems that -- contrary to all assertions that some of our governments would be opposed to concluding the negotiations -- the government that has demonstrated that it is not ready for the negotiations is the Nicaraguan Government, Gutierrez said.

The head of Costa Rican diplomacy said that he did not want to engage in suppositions, but he admitted that he was surprised at receiving the report from Panama that Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco had said they were not prepared for those negotiations.

Tinoco Scores Honduras, El Salvador

PA110247 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0130 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] Panama City, 10 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The Nicaraguan deputy foreign minister today accused Honduras and El Salvador of maintaining a "boycott stance" in the peace negotiations for Central America. During a press conference in Panama City, Victor Hugo Tinoco held the two countries responsible for bringing up again two very important subjects already approved at previous negotiating meetings.

Central American and Contadora diplomatic representatives today concluded the first stage of what has been considered the last phase in the discussions that will culminate in the signing of a regional peace treaty. The plenipotentiary delegates returned to their countries today from Contadora Island. They will resume their talks on Thursday.

Tinoco asserted that Honduras and El Salvador want to resume the discussion about the size of Central American armies and international military exercises. According to the Nicaraguan deputy foreign minsiter, these two countries agree on a "reasonable balance" of forces and foster "an abstract numerical balance without taking into consideration the threats to each individual country."

Tinoco asserted: The Contadora Group feels that "each country has its own security needs" and that a special commission should make "suggestions" to establish the size of the region's armies. In addition, Tinoco blamed Honduras and El Salvador for their refusal to accept a total ban on military exercises in the region. This ban had already been agreed to during the peace negotiations that have lasted more than 2 and 1/2 years.

The draft of the Contadora document for peace and cooperation in Central America establishes that military exercises will be regulated until they are eliminated altogether. Tinoco also asserted that the stances of Honduras and El Salvador "do not help to reach an understanding and lead back to a previous stage" in the peace negotiations in Central America.

Honduras Announces Conditions

PA110038 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1721 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 10 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The Honduran Government announced today its conditions for signing the Contadora Document for Peace and cooperation in Central America, saying that the agreements concerning verification and control of security and political matters should be formalized.

Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica said that the decision was adopted yesterday by the National Security Council following a close analysis of the potential for the Contadora Group -- comprised of Mexico, Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela -- to achieve success.

Paz Barnica said: "Some countries have announced their willingness to sign the Contadora document, but they have no intention of signing it; they only want others to sign it... but they have no intention of fulfilling the agreement." According to the Honduran foreign secretary, Nicaragua is one of these countries.

"The negotiations within Contadora are complex, because there is a lack of military equilibrium in Central America, derived from the rash arms buildup in Nicaragua," where the militia -- according to the Sandinists defense minister -- recently received 600,000 rifles, Paz Barnica said. He added that the complexities of the negotiations "can be overcome if there is good will and if an operational and effective agreement that guarantees the democracy and respect which the Nicaraguan people deserve is achieved."

The head of Honduran diplomacy also said that the Contadora Group negotiations include political topics which refer to the establishment and strengthening of freely elected democratic systems in the region, respect for human rights, and dialogue between the governments and the armed and political opposition. The Honduran foreign secretary asserted that "Nicaragua is currently facing an extremely difficult situation from the political, military, social, and economic viewpoints," and recommended that that country's government "not isolate itself from the Central American context and that it break its military ties with totalitarian governments on this and other continents."

MEXICO, VENEZUELA EXTEND SAN JOSE ACCORD

PA061350 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] Mexico and Venezuela have decided to extend for the 6th consecutive year the program on energy cooperation for countries in Central America and the Caribbean known as the San Jose Agreement, according to a joint communique issued by Ambassadors Abraham Talavera of Mexico and (Jesus Elias) of Venezuela which was released today in Guatemala City. The communique highlights the rules of operation for the Mexican-Venezuelan program during the next 10 months, through which a daily supply of 130,000 barrels of oil is guaranteed in equal shares by each signatory country in accordance with the net requirements of the recipient countries. It adds that the schedule of payments is the same as the one in force last year; that the same conditions apply to the 6th year; and that oil will be supplied on the basis of compliance with the payment schedule stipulated by the issuing countries.

In order to make the implementation of the program more compatible with the needs of the countries to which it is directed, an amount equivalent to 20 percent of the oil bills will be earmarked to finance their trade and/or short-term economic development programs, the communique says.

Finally, it underscores that short-term credits will be granted at an interest rate of 8 percent per year for up to 5 years, while the long-term credits will be granted for up to 15 years at an interest rate of 6 percent per year, preferably to finance the purchase of goods and services from either Mexico or Venezuela.

NICARAGUAN VICE PRESIDENT REMARKS ON PEACE, U.S.

PY082010 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1711 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Oct (TELAM) -- Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado arrived here today for meetings with President Raul Alfonsin on the Contadora Group process and the possibility of reaching peace in Central America. He said: The United States is close to war, and we are close to peace.

Ramirez said: We are consulting with Contadora Group members and with members of the Contadora support group. I already visited the presidents of Colombia and Panama, and now I am here to talk with Dr Alfonsin on the development of the Contadora process. He added that in the near future an open meeting of the Contadora foreign ministers will be held in Panama with their Central American counterparts, during which they will discuss a new peace proposal and other subjects closely related to the Contadora process, such as Nicaraguan border security. Ramirez said: Contadora is now much more effective with a group of countries that directly supports its action. This support group comprises Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, and Peru. We have great hopes that peace will be consolidated in Central America.

Regarding the new alternative proposed for the consultations, he said: We are not dealing here with a new proposal, but with discussions of the possibilities of achieving peace in Central America and the role Nicaragua will play in this new approach to dealing with our bilateral problem with the U.S. Administration.

Regarding his country's internal situation, he said: We are enduring repeated attacks by the United States. War has profound social and economic effects on the country. We are readapting our economy to the needs prompted by the war. It is a difficult situation, but considering that the most important thing is the Nicaraguan political will to overcome this situation, we trust that we are going to achieve it.

Asked whether Nicaragua was closer to war than to peace, he stated: The United States is closer to war, and we are closer to peace.

FINANCE SECRETARY PRAISES BAKER'S SPEECH

PY101856 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] Finance Secretary Mario Brodersohn today praised yesterday's speech by U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker. He said that this notes a change in the U.S. policy regarding Argentine Government demands on the foreign debt issue. Brodersohn said that Baker's speech is a positive step because it proposes a change in the foreign debt policy, for it shows a very different opinion of what has been developed so far.

For the first time the United States is addressing the issue in terms of economic growth, because it recognizes what the Argentine Government has been saying for some time. This political change is important, and more so because it is proposed by a U.S. official, Brodersohn stated.

GENERAL ANNOUNCES POTENTIAL MANEUVERS WITH U.S.

PY082252 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1520 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Oct (NA) -- Major General Teodoro Waldner, the chief of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said today that he and U.S. General John Galvin have discussed the resumption of joint maneuvers by the Argentine and U.S. Armed Forces. Waldner pointed out that the issue "was discussed in general terms but not in detail." Senate Defense Committee Chairman Antonio Berhongaray said the Senate will debate the national defense law during the upcoming special sessions.

Waldner and Berhongaray made these statements after attending a ceremony honoring Peruvian hero Admiral Miguel Grau Seminario. The ceremony was held at noon at the Plaza Republica del Peru, in the Palermo neighborhood of this capital. The ceremony was also attended by Defense Minister Roque Carranza, the chiefs of staff of the three services -- General Hector Rios Erenu, Vice Admiral Ramon Arosa, and Brigadier General Ernesto Crespo -- and Peruvian Embassy officials.

During a brief conversation with journalists, who asked him about "the possible restructuring" of the Armed Forces, Waldner said: "I am not aware of any breakdown in the Armed Forces." Asked about the sanction that may be imposed on General Pedro Mansilla, retired, in the wake of Mansilla's argument with Gen Rios Erenu, reported in today's papers, Wladner replied: "I do not have a clear picture of the situation," adding that "the defense minister can give you an answer."

Berhongaray referred to the recent attacks by remarking: "We knew a small group would be annoyed at the approaching elections and at the trial of the former government junta's members." "But this has nothing to do with the atmosphere of peace and tranquility prevailing in our country," he stressed. Concerning those who have planned the attacks, the senator said: "I cannot say that they belong to the right." This charge was leveled by Vice President Victor Martinez. About the sanction that might be imposed on Gen Mansilla, Berhongaray apologized "for being unable to give an opinion on an event that happened such a short time ago." Finally, Berhongaray said the national defense law "will be debated during the special Senate sessions."

BRIEFS

AIR FORCE PROMOTIONS -- Buenos Aires, 9 Oct (TELAM) -- Major General Teodoro Guillermo Waldner and Brigadier General Hector Luis Erenu have been promoted to the next higher rank. By Decree No. 1958, the executive branch has promulgated Law 23,274 promoting Major General Teodoro Guillermo Waldner to lieutenant general, effective 31 December 1984. Brig Gen Hector Luis Erenu has been promoted to major general effective 31 December 1984 by law 23,273, which was promulgated by decree 1959. [Text] [BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 8 Oct 85 PY]

GDP DROPS -- (NA-DYN) -- The gross domestic product (GDP) dropped by 3.4 percent during the second quarter of the year, the Economy Ministry revealed yesterday. At the same time consumption fell 5.5 percent while gross domestic investment slumped 14.6 percent and industrial production plunged 13 percent. The GDP has thus fallen 2.4 percent so far this year. [Text] [BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 8 Oct 85 PY]

RELATIONS WITH CUBA, NICARAGUA 'REMAIN UNCHANGED'

PY091700 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] Bolivian Foreign Minister Gaston Araos has stated that Bolivia's diplomatic relations with Cuba and Nicaragua remain unchanged. He thus refuted claims of certain Bolivian Labor Confederation, COB, leaders that the Foreign Ministry has embarked on a review aimed at suspending diplomatic relations with these two countries.

I do not have the slightest idea where they got this information. Our international position has been stated repeatedly: We want to maintain cordial and broad relations with all countires around the world. We want these relations to remain at the highest possible level.

Furthermore, Gaston Araos emphasized that these relations are based on respect for the principles of self-determination, noninterference in internal affairs of other nations, and the peaceful solution of conflicts. Being a sovereign and independent nation, we zealously oppose any type of interference with or intervention in the domestic affairs of the Bolivian state.

The foreign minister also reported that he has met with the Cuban and Nicaraguan charges d'affaires to assure them of this position and discuss issues of mutual interest.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON OUTLET TO PACIFIC OCEAN

PY082211 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] According to statements made by Foreign Minister Gaston Araoz Levy, Bolivia and Chile will again review the Bolivian sea outlet issue.

Speaking to the press this morning, Araoz said a letter from the Chilean Foreign Minister to the Bolivian Foreign Ministry opens the possibilities for new contacts to discuss the landlocked situation of our country. Here are Araoz Levy's statements:

[Begin recording] If you reread the statements made by Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime Del Valle, you will readily discovery that they demonstrate that problems exist between Bolivia and Chile.

Let us see now. Before stating that there are no pending problems, the Chilean foreign minister textually states that the problem with Bolivia is a problem that we will discuss [words indistinct]. Therefore, the problem with Bolivia in this case entails a conflict that must be overcome [end recording]

Asked about the ways the Bolivian Foreign Ministry intends to overcome the Bolivian sea outlet issue, Araoz Levy made the following statements:

[Begin recording] It is unnecessary to resort to innumerable records of historical validity to state that Bolivia has an undeniable right to return to the Pacific Ocean. The international community has acknowledged such a right. In resolutions passed by the OAS General Assembly it has been stated that the Bolivian case is one of unswerving hemispheric interest. Therefore, a fair solution must be achieved through mutilateral negotiations. [end recording]

In conclusion, Gaston Araoz told the press that the concrete ways to overcome the Bolivian sea outlet issue have already been specified by the Bolivian Foreign Ministry.

[Begin recording] The government reasserts the usual willingness to hold talks leading to the holding of constructive and cordial negotiations in the future, negotiations that could be conducted within the text and spirit of the resolutions passed in the OAS General Assembly and the proposals made by our country, as long as the goal is to find a fair solution concerning the legitimate Bolivian right to a free, sovereign, and usable outlet to the Pacific Ocean without territorial compensation [end recording]

These are the statements made by Foreign Minister Gaston Araoz Levy.

MORE BANISHED UNION LEADERS RETURN TO LA PAZ

PY071441 Paris AFP in Spanish 0604 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Excerpt] La Paz, 4 Oct (AFP) -- It was reported here today that Walter Delgadillo, secretary general of the Bolivian Labor Confederation [COB], together with 27 other people who had been banished to the Ruben Dario village east of here, today returned to this capital. Juan Claudio, son of Juan Lechin Oquendo, was among Delgadillo's entourage. The entire group was taken to the Interior Ministry, where they will be questioned and then freed.

It was also reported that no banished people remain in that village. The only union leaders still banished are the ones held in Puerto Rico, in the Amazon region. A few hours earlier, the Interior Ministry reported that about 30 rank-and-file leaders and workers who had been banished to Magdalena, also in the eastern region, had arrived in La Paz. Nevertheless, Juan Lechin Oquendo, the highest ranking union leader, had decided not to return before all the other banished people do so.

ARMED CUBAN, NICARAGUAN SUBVERSIVES 'DETECTED'

PY032346 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Excerpts] A report published by the Senate Cruz newspaper EL MUNDO has caused uneasiness among the public. In a front-page article, the newspaper reported the existence of armed groups, charged that Cubans and Nicaraguans may have joined such groups, reported the arrival of an illegal 36-ton shipment of weapons, and charged that Bolivia could become a base for subversive actions at a continental level.

In the meantime, the defense minister today told journalists that investigations are being conducted and that there are indications of the existence of irregular groups within the national territory. According to the reports, guerrilla columns have been clearly detected in southern Bolivia, (?in Tarija), and in several La Paz provinces.

The EL MUNDO article adds: It has been reported that the columns are made up of Bolivians, Nicaraguans, Cubans, and citizens from several neighboring countries, and that the columns were spotted after the arrest of seven people in Luribay. The seven detainees are being held by the Armed Forces.

The columns were detected in Guanay and (Ipoan-Natiri), the gold-rich zones of the La Paz Pacajes Province, where cooperatives of the extreme left have set up armed groups under the pretext of the need to protect the mines. These cooperatives obtained concessions from the previous government.

It has also been reported that there is a permanent bartering of weapons for gold, and that it is not possible to intervene in those areas because of the protection furnished by some officials who are also involved in [words indistinct].

Terrorist columns have also been detected in Apolo, San Tamayo Province, Santiago de Machaca, Pacajes Province, Puerto Acosta, Comacho Province, and in other La Paz zones. The state and Armed Forces security agencies have conducted the respective investigations.

It has also been reported that an unidentifed aircraft landed at the El Alto international airport at 0430 on 26 September, carrying a shipment of 36 tons of weapons and ammunition. The destination of the plane was unknown.

It has been said that all these actions, which security agencies -- particularly from the Armed Forces -- have been keeping track of, are not aimed at local targets only. In fact, Bolivia may become a base for launching subversive actions at a continental level.

As evidence supporting this charge, the sources said that the loss of 30,000 identification cards before the elections might have been aimed at providing Bolivian papers to Cuban guerrillas in Angola, who were unable to return to Havana and were thus sent to South America.

BRIEFS

GAS DEPOSIT DISCOVERED -- Engineer (Gaston Prudent), manager general of Bolivian Government Oil Deposits [YPFB], has reported that YPFB has found gas and petroleum at the exploratory well Beremejo 44. According to first tests, initial production amounts to 275 barrels of petroleum and 15 million square feet of gas daily. This initial production will increase national reserves, especially of petroleum. Further tests will be carried out to verify the real potentials of this deposit. [Summary] [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 14 Aug 85 PY]

RAILWAY CONTRACT WITH JAPAN -- The Bolivian and Japanese Governments have signed a contract for repairing the Ipias-Robore railway. The work, which will cost 3.048 billion [all figures as published] yen plus 299.908 billion pesos, will be performed by the "Taisei Niken Bolivian" firm. The Japanese Government has granted a 5.544 billion-yen credit to Bolivia for implementation of the project. This credit will be returned over a 20-year period. The grace period will be 10 years and the interest 3.5 percent. [Summary] [La Paz PRESENCIA in panish 3 Jul 85 p 6 PY]

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA RELATIONS -- La Paz, 26 Aug (DPA) -- The Bolivian Foreign Ministry reported today that Bolivia and Antigua and Barbuda today established diplomatic relations at the level of nonresident ambassadors. The Bolivian and Antiguan and Barbudan representatives to the OAS in Washington signed the protocol. [Summary] [Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2303 GMT 26 Aug 85 PA]

ACTIVITIES OF FINANCE OFFICIALS AT SEOUL MEETINGS

U.S. GATT Proposals Criticized

PY091345 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 8 Oct 85 p 18

[Text] Seoul -- The Brazilian Government is opposed to the vigorous attack on the public deficit and to the submission of exported services to GATT rules, as proposed by the United States as conditions for increasing financial aid to debtor countries.

At a crowded press conference granted to foreign reporters following a more-than-2-hour meeting with Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve (U.S. central bank), Finance Minister Dilson Funaro explained his position on the idea of linking the increase in capital of the world bank (IBRD) [international bank for reconstruction and development] to the inclusion of services (which is included in the discussions on the computer reserve market) under GATT.

He said: There is no reason to mix up the two subjects. This is a forum to discuss only increasing the capital of the World Bank. He reaffirmed the Brazilian position regarding domestic adjustment of the economy.

He also said: We must grow at least 5 percent yearly. A country like Brazil cannot continue with unemployment and the recessive process we have endured over the past 4 years, which has not solved our problems.

Funaro added that domestic adjustment difficulties are tied to the foreign adjustment problem. He explained that the high financing cost of foreign debt interests is the main cause of the public deficit and of Brazil's inflationary pressures.

According to Funaro, in his talks with Volcker they discussed the need to fight the U.S. public deficit to allay pressures on international interest rates. He told Volcker that a 1-percent increase in foreign interests could ruin 1 year of economic adjustment in Brazil. Funaro welcomed a possible increase in bank credits to cover possible increases in international interest rates.

Finance Minister Speaks

PY01508 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Addressing the IMF meeting in Seoul, Finance Minister Dilson Funaro said today that the international situation remains negative and is still a source of concern, primarily for the Latin American countries, which are confronting serious debt problems. Minister Funaro, who outlined the Brazilian position, explained that this year the rate of economic reactivation of the industrialized countries declined and that raw material prices markedly decreased. According to the minister, these factors have harmed the exports of Third World countries, which have been forced to adopt even stricter economic adjustment programs.

Funaro suggested that the international financial agencies be provided with more funds so they can more efficiently help debtor countries. He added that the Paris Club and the governments and agencies of the industrialized countries should adopt a more constructive attitude toward the rescheduling of the debt owed by the developing nations.

In Brasilia, presidential press secretary Fernando Cesar Mesquita reported that today President Jose Sarney received a phone call from Minister Funaro.

[Begin Mesquita recording] The minister supplied some information that the president considered [word indistinct]. The Seoul meeting is under way. In his speech, U.S. Treasury Secretary Baker (?mentioned) the speech President Sarney delivered at the United Nations, where the Brazilian president said that the developing countries cannot stop growing and that it is necessary to curb inflation but without halting economic growth. [end recording]

Talks Held With IMF

HK091042 Hong Kong AFP in English 1001 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] Seoul, Oct 9 (AFP) -- Private banks have said that they will only give Brazil fresh assistance if a new economic programme to be presented by Brazil next month receives the blessing of the International Monetary Fund, Brazilian sources said here today.

A high-ranking official of the Brazilian delegation to the annual meeting of the IMF and World Bank here said an advisory committee of creditor banks had indicated this, but had also said they did not want to push heavily-indebted Brazil "to the gallows."

Brazil and the committee, headed by U.S. Citibank Chairman William Rhodes, have held several meetings here in the last few days.

The Brazilian Finance Ministry announced on Monday here that Brazil would present a new economic plan, drawn up without IMF assistance, in November.

The climate at Brazil's first meeting with the banks was tough, a Brazilian official told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. But he added that overall the meetings had been "very positive."

Brazil does not currently need new credit to pay interest on its debts. But new loans would take the pressure off its domestic capital markets and lower interest rates there. The official said this would lead to more private investment in Brazil and a consequent reduction in public spending. He said that this was exactly what the private banks and IMF wanted to see.

METALWORKERS STRIKE 'PRACTICALLY OVER'

PY101406 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] The metalworkers strike in Minas Gerais is practically over. The workers of Belo Horizonte have accepted the conciliatory proposal of the Regional Labor Court while those of Betim decided to continue the strike. However, another effort at conciliation is expected this afternoon to resolve the latter situation.

FARC KIDNAPS THREE U.S. CITIZENS

PA101956 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1850 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] Villavicencio 10 Oct (EFE) -- The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) are holding three U.S. citizens who disappeared last Saturday when flying in a small plane over the eastern plains of Colombia. This was reported by the commander of the Army's 7th Brigade stationed at Villavicencio, General Jose Ignacio Posada Duarte, who also said that the whereabouts of the three U.S. citizens are unknown.

According to the high-ranking officer, who confirmed that FARC had kidnapped the Americans and the small plane, Colombian registration No. HK 1338, the guerrilla organization is holding the plane on a landing strip at Morichal Viejo, in Vaupes territory, 400 km southeast of Villavicencio. They are U.S. citizens Paul Dye, Tim Cain, and a third unidentified person who is pilot-trainee, also a U.S. citizen.

The 7th Brigade report also said that FARC destroyed the communications system of the Cessna plane at Morichal Viejo, making it impossible to establish radio contact with the various control towers in the eastern plains or with other aircraft searching for the missing people. The three people are members of the movement called "New Tribes of Colombia," which spreads the gospel in remote regions of the eastern plains. Gen Posada Duarte also said that FARC has not yet made any demands for the liberation of the three Americans.

The Civil Aeronautics Board, Aerocivil, as well as the police authorities, have confirmed from Bogota that the small plane disappeared last Monday. A high-ranking police source had pointed out that its occupants might have been kidnapped by a guerrilla group, a report that was later confirmed by the commander of the 7th Army Brigade.

DEFENSE MINISTER DECLARES COUNTRY AT WAR

PA102215 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 5 Oct 85 pp 1-a, 8-a

[Article by Eduardo Garcia Martinez]

[Excerpts] Cartagena, 4 Oct -- National Defense Minister General Miguel Vega Uribe has said here that Colombia is experiencing a state of war and warned that Colombians "seem to be living in the clouds, unaware of reality." The high ranking military official made these declarations on board the training ship Gloria , which arrived this afternoon from a tour of duty to three continents. He was responding to the questions of journalists asking about the law and order situation in the country after the bloody clashes between M-19 [19 April Movement] and the Army.

Vega Uribe admitted that there are two non-commissioned officers and two privates in the hands of the guerrillas and added that the Army would try to rescue them. He said there would be no negotiations with the rebels to exchange prisoners and added that the military members are obliged to defend the country even at the cost of their own lives. The minister's declarations coincided with an M-19 announcement that they had captured soldiers from the Caycedo de Chaparral Battalion in an ambush near the Herrera Corregimiento.

Another 10 soldiers, all injured, were freed yesterday afternoon. "The rest remained there," private Pedro Davila Hernandez said before being moved to Bogota's Military Hospital.

Meanwhile, in El Valle, 70 rebels led by Gustavo Arias Londono, alias Boris, are being pursued by troops from the 8th Brigade in Armenia.

The minister said that the M-19 is covering the country with blood and acting in a manner which is totally contrary to the magnanimous spirit in which President Betancur has framed the peace agreements. He said that the Army is fulfilling its constitutional obligation to repress crime and combat those who violate the law. "We are fulfilling it to the extent that we have given the lives of many of our men in the fulfillment of this fundamental duty," he said. Vega Uribe said that the peace process in Colombia has various facets, and he admitted that there are some people who are committed to the process, others who are probably faithful to it, and finally others who have broken all agreements made with the government. The defense minister admitted that the siutation of law and order in the country is precarious, and he deplored the fact that Colombians do not fully understand what is taking place in the country. He said that the enemies of peace are those who are kidnapping, extorting, ambushing troops, and murdering policemen in all regions of Colombia.

He was asked if Colombia was at war and he replied: "At times, the Colombian people seem to be living in the clouds, unaware of what is going on. What do you believe causes 30 or 40 deaths? Surely not carnivals."

HUMAN RIGHTS GROUP REQUESTS ABUSE INVESTIGATIONS

PA110322 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] The Permanent Committee for the Defense of Human Rights of Colombia has asked President Belisario Betancur to investigate tortures and summary executions reported by the International Red Cross and Amnesty International.

In a note to President Betancur, the human rights committee asks that talks be resumed with all the guerrilla groups in view of the public order situation in the country. The committee also questioned [Minister of National Defense] General Miguel Vega Uribe's administration of justice in trials under his jurisdiction and regarding the violation of human rights.

CLASH LEAVES 16 SOLDIERS, 25 REBELS DEAD

PA050401 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Regarding armed actions that occurred in Colombia in the past few hours, the Defense Ministry has just released the following communique.

In operations to maintain public order in its jurisdiction, namely the Tolima and Valle Departments, the Colombian Army's 3d Division clashed with subversives on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of this week. As the result of these clashes, 3 noncommissioned officers and 13 privates were killed, while the subversives suffered 25 casualties. The bodies were found and checked.

GOVERNMENT MAY BREAK RELATIONS WITH NICARAGUA

PA110307 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0205 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] Quito, 10 Oct (EFE) -- Quoting reliable sources, Radio Quito today reported that the Ecuadoran Government will break diplomatic relations with Nicaragua. The source added that the official announcement will be made by Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Edgar Teran Teran.

This is how the regime of President Leon Febres Cordero will react to the harsh statements that Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega made in Managua today. Ortega accused Febres Cordero of being an instrument of the United States, which seeks to split the Latin American community and hamper its peace efforts in Central America.

Febres said Wednesday that the bonfire will continue to burn in Central America as long as genuine, popular elections are not held in Nicaragua, in which all Nicaraguans can express their right to self-determination and choose their own destiny, but leaving out clubs, sticks, and violence.

ENERGY MINISTER DENIES WITHDRAWAL FROM OPEC

PA071406 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] Energy Minister Xavier Espinosa has said that Ecuador will continue in the OPEC, thus refuting reports that Ecuador might leave OPEC to protest the rejection of its request for an increase in its production ceiling. The Ecuadoran delegation that traveled to the OPEC meeting is returning to Quito to analyze the national position toward the organization in accordance with the country's interests, the energy minister said when he announced the decision to suspend the country's participation in the 65th extraordinary meeting of the organization.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN DEBT FINANCING -- Quito, 14 Sep (EFE) -- The Ecuadoran Government has signed an agreement with the Japanese Government to refinance a $40-million loan that should have been paid within the next 3 years. The agreement was established within the framework of an agreement reached with the Paris Club, an agreement that was improved upon last April. The $40 billion [figure as received] will be refinanced for 8 years, with a 4-year grace period and an interest rate of up to 8 percent. [Text] [Madrid EFE in Spanish 1228 GMT 14 Sep 85 PA]

SANGUINETTI FAVORS FORMATION OF DEBTORS'BLOC

PY071616 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1412 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 7 Oct (EFE) -- Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti today defended here the formation of a bloc of debtor countries to renegotiate the foreign debt.

The Uruguayan president, who arrived this morning at the Rio de Janeiro International Airport from Spain, stated that the foreign debt cannot be paid at the cost of a political, economic, and cultural recession.

During his brief stopover in Rio de Janeiro, en route to his country, Sanguinetti was accompanied by Rio de Janeiro Governor Leonel Brizola.

In a brief press conference, the Uruguayan president explained the proposal for a reduction of military personnel in his country, which will be voted on today by the Congress. He denied that his measure could weaken the Army, thus rejecting the possibility that the military could again take over the government. [sentence as received]

Afterwards, Sanguinetti explained that during the period when Uruguay was governed by the military, there was a significant increase in this sector to the detriment of other areas such as health and education. This is only an administrative measure and nothing else, and our objective is that assistance be equally distributed, the Uruguayan president concluded.

SANGUINETTI ON DEBT AT LATIN AMERICAN PARLIAMENT

PY110130 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] President Julio Maria Sanguinetti has said that he now believes there is a common language with which to tackle the foreign debt problem. The president harshly criticized protectionist measures of the industrialized countries and recalled that due to these measures, the Third World countries' trade has decreased 20 percent during the last decade. Sanguinetti also asserted that the arms race of the powers of the world has also contributed to the foreign debt increase.

Following is a portion of President Julio Maria Sanguinetti's address to the opening of the extraordinary sessions of the Latin American Parliament:

[Begin recording] The problem here is not a financial problem; it is an economic, commercial, and technical problem and this is the type of solution we need. We do not need miraculous financial solutions to solve the problem temporarily. What we need are more investments to reactivate our economies. We need to be able to reactivate our economies on the bases of exports. We need more markets to be able to export and more technology so that this may be effective. That is the only scheme through which we will be able to break this vicious creditor-debtor circle, from which legal and financial solutions alone will not extricate us.

Mr President, Messrs Legislators: You will discuss all these issues and I am sure that you will do so thoroughly and with a sense of responsibility and that our voice will be heard as we start to head toward the paths and solutions we should adopt.

The mentality is changing and we must make an appeal to public opinion. There is no reason why we should resign the means that are characteristic of democracy.

We must not be defeated by indifference when voices of a conservative origin, such as that of Kissinger, appear in the United States. It means that something is also changing there because politicians of a conservative origin are recognizing that a different situation now exists. [end recording]

Meets With Cuba's Bravo

PY101821 Paris AFP in Spanish 1326 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] Montevideo, 10 Oct (AFP) -- Flavio Bravo, president of the Cuban National Assembly, stated here today that Latin America's foreign debt amounting to approximately $360 billion is unpayable and a result of an unfair international economic order. Bravo, the leader of the Cuban delegation to the special meeting of the Latin American Parliament that will begin today, addressed press representatives to call for continental unity and stressed the need to launch a debate on a new economic order.

According to the Cuban lawmaker, the principal of the debt is unpayable and therefore uncollectable. Bravo added that even if the debt was condoned, current terms of trade would lead to the accumulation of a similar debt in a few years because the current economic order is helping to deplete Latin America more and more because it has become a great exporter of capital to industrial nations.

Bravo's arrival in Uruguay is a prelude to the imminent resumption of diplomatic relations between Cuba and Uruguay. Official spokesmen that AFP has contacted indicated that these relations will be reestablished in Geneva tomorrow through an exchange of notes that will put an end to a 23-year break in relations.

RESUMPTION OF TIES WITH CUBA SET FOR 11 OCT

PY111232 Montevideo Radio El Espectador in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] The exchange of notes for the resumption of diplomatic relations between Uruguay and Cuba will take place on 11 October in Geneva. All the necessary steps will be taken by the heads of missions accredited to the Swiss Government. Ambassador Julio Lacarce Buro will be representing Uruguay in the negotiations.

Thus, President Julio Maria Sanguinetti's administration will repeal the 1962 decree that severed Uruguayan diplomatic relations with the Cuban Government of Fidel Castro.

DEL VALLE ADDRESSES GOVERNMENT RALLY 10 OCT

PA101818 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Speech by President Eric Arturo del Valle to a rally at 5 de Mayo Plaza in Panama City -- live]

[Text] Fellow citizens: I am truly moved by this extraordinary rally of the parties that made possible our victory in 1984 as a sign of support to my office as president of the Republic, which I sincerely and deeply appreciate. In an expression of human solidarity, we find here mingled and embraced the men and women of the Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD], the Labor Party [PALA], Liberal Party [PL], Panamenista Party, Popular Broad Front [FRAMPO], and the Republican Party [PR] [crowd cheers following each party name] representing all sectors of national life that, with their presence in this plaza, are rejecting the attempts of sedition of some undesirable individuals who do not take into consideration the consequences of their ill-intentioned and capricious domestic intrigues.

In the last election, UNADE [National Democratic Union] placed itself at the vanguard of the political forces of the country. With renewed efforts and constant struggle, we will not yield that stand when the time comes to participate in future elections. [applause]

I hereby declare with satisfaction that I am committed to maintaining and strengthening this great political alliance of UNADE, which has popular support in our fatherland and undoubtedly constitutes clear evidence that we are the majority and the best, and that we are firmly determined to serve with partiotism the high interests of the nation.

The presence here of Berta Torrijos de Arosemena, the distinguished president of the strongest party [PRD] within UNADE, moves me to remember General Omar Torrijos Herrera, whose national achievements -- the most outstanding of which was the Torrijos-Carter Treaties -- are recorded in the history of our republic and entails the gratitude of all Panamanians regardless of political leanings. Today, I render homage of admiration and respect for the titanic efforts he waged to recover the jurisdiction of part of our fatherland that were usurped by the nefarious treaty of 1903. [shouts, cheers]

As a result of these achievements, the Defense Forces have entered a new stage within the framework of their professionalism and led by responsible officers who are highly trained in order to prepare for the delicate role the institution will play in the year 2000. They are the guarantors of institutional stability, and, therefore, I want it to be clearly established that I support General Manuel Antonio Noriega and other members and officers of the Defense Forces in all affairs concerning their fulfillment of their important obligations. [applause, cheers]

The treacherous and malevolent campaign unleashed by our enemies against the Defense Forces is part of a large-scale destabilization plan with wicked shameful purposes; however, the strong unity of the UNADE parties are a solid shield that will prevent these plans from being carried out and we will act according to our obligations in solidarity with the Defense Forces and maintaining order and peace to prevent the outrages that are eliminating brothers in Central America from occurring in Panama. [shouting of slogans]

We condemn all crimes that are committed, whether they be against the poorest citizens or against the highest-level public or private people. To enforce justice, to uncover guilty parties, and to condemn the authors of a crime within the framework of the law should be the constant, daily practice of the representatives of the power of the state who are empowered by the Constitution to practice and administer justice in the name of the law.

Aware of my responsibilities as president, I reiterate my appeal that calm, serenity, and common sense prevail among us so that we can go down the path of fruitful efforts that seek the overall rehabilitation of the Republic. These obligations and my Republican convictions impose upon me the unyielding duty of confronting with determination and uprightness all attempts to establish anarchy under the pretext of seeking any type of achievements. This must be the situation, because a state of continuous disruption cannot result in any benefit for the community and seriously hinders the functions of the president.

We cannot continue with the policy of demanding, but rather we should work, and then receive what we are entitled to receive. This should be a principle of behavior applicable to both the government in relation to those governed and to those governed with the state. We have fallen into the practice of protesting about everything, sometimes in open contradiction of legal dispositions, using any means of expression in order to achieve the results we want, even if these are not within the framework of respect for the rights of others.

We must recall, as I said in my speech the day I was sworn in as president of the Republic, that part of my obligations and responsibilities as such are to respect and see to it that others also respect the institutional life of the Republic within the framework of the Constitution and the law.

To the businessmen, farmers, cattlemen, professionals, and all workers -- who have the means to solve our national problems -- I say with conviction that they are and should be, with all the help that the government can give them, the main force in the country's future economic development. This development should result in tangible benefits in the social field, particularly in the areas affecting the most needy sectors. [shouts, slogans]

Whatever policies are adopted toward the various productive sectors, they will not be contrary to the national reality or hurt their legitimate rights and aspirations. I am determined to conduct the government with responsibility, based on consultations, without surprises, but with firmness, and always inspired by a true nationalistic spirit. [shouts, slogans]

Full of optimism, and with your support and confidence, I will find solutions for our financial commitments, without accepting foreign models that could result in the economic strangulation of our fellow citizens. [shouts, slogans]

In addition, I will continue contributing with my best efforts to the democratization process, convinced that a rational, just, and balanced coexistence can only be achieved through democratic channels. I am aware that this is not an easy task, because democracy is possible through its continuous exercise, and with the contributions and good will of all sectors.

However, my political convictions will give me the necessary strength to move ahead, for the sake of our homeland's best interests.

I will conduct an independent foreign policy, as a free and sovereign nation [shouts, applause], and we will participate in all the international forums in which our collaboration can contribute to maintaining and achieving peace. Therefore, I will fully support the Contadora Group's efforts. [shouts, slogans]

Panama, as a nation, has found its reasons to exist in the geographical roots it has received by destiny; a destiny that made it possible for two oceans to embrace in its territory. The fact that is has served as a crossroads for all the races and nationalities in the world has given us an internationalistic spirit [sentido de universalidad]. Since then, Panamanians have been in favor of everything that developes understanding, unity, and brotherhood. Friends by nature, we are not grieved by differences, they encourage us to improve ourselves.

There are those who want to break the historical bonds that have united our people at difficult times, and want to replace them with hatred that separates and generates conflicts among brothers.

No matter how big our problems, or how difficult the current situation may seem to us, nothing contributes to moving us away from the real solutions except ourselves. We must return to the path laid by our ancestors in order to unify our nation and dedicate ourselves to the patriotic task of contributing to our homeland's grandeur.

On 28 September, I accepted the responsibilities as president of the Republic; and I pledged to faithfully honor the Constitution, aware of the sacrifices that this entails for me. Today, before the country and this multitude of friends and fellow-members of UNADE, I invite you to share with me the responsibility of restoring the people's faith in their future, their lost moral conscience, their hard-working spirit, and their determination to achieve progress.

Let us work together toward recovering faith in ourselves and in our future; faith that we can achieve peaceful coexistence, faith that we can live in a participatory democracy, faith in the joint efforts toward continuous and sustained progress, but, above all, faith, because we all share deep love for our fatherland. [shouts, slogans]

The Panamanian flag waves freely and sovereignly at the top of Ancon Hill as a symbol of our nationality. She will be the witness that we will fulfill the challenge that our fatherland has presented to us. Thank you very much. [shouts, applause]

NORIEGA STRESSES FAIRNESS, CALM IN INTERVIEW

PA102011 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Interview with National Defense Forces Commander General Manuel Antonio Noriega by unidentified national journalists at the Jose Domingo Espinar Training Center, in Colon City to commemorate the 11 October holiday, "a few minutes ago" -- recorded]

[Text] [Noriega] This is a good time to remember the great positive things that have been done, the mistakes that have been made, and the negative things that have also been done. However, the final balance is a positive one, especially that which has to do with the people's participation in deciding the future of the nation, and with the participation of the young and the humble in posts that they had never before held in the country's history.

[Question] What do you have to say to the slander campaign being waged by some political organizations and groups?

[Noriega] I am just a plain man.

[Question] [Words indistinct] for peace and against sedition, what can you tell us?

[Noriega] This is a popular reaction. It is necessary that equanimity and calm prevail because confrontations do not bring, and do not lead to, anything positive. We would like groups in conflict to realize that violence generates only violence.

[Question] Has this change of government reaffirmed Torrijism or has it weakened democracy in Panama?

[Noriega] You should ask that question of the PRD [Democratic Revolutionary Party]. [laughs]

[Question] [Words indistinct] pacifying members in the negotiations being carried out by the Contadora Group?

[Noriega] Right now Contadora has a very difficult role. The search for peace is very difficult. Contadora's role is no fun because it is very difficult to do justice in such a way that all the parties in conflict arrive at the point of consensus. This is very difficult to do and therefore the Contadora mechanism is liable to face insults and to have enemies.

However, we believe that so far Contadora has been the only factor that has prevented violence from expanding and becoming a war in Central America that would include Panama.

[Question] Will the Defense Forces support the call for the appointment of an investigations commission in the murder of Dr Hugo Spadafora?

[Noriega] That is a function of the Attorney General's Office. We don't want to comment on matters that are not in our area of competence.

[Question] But, would you support it?

[Noriega] We cannot make decisions on that.

'OVER 100,000' MARCHERS CALL FOR SPADAFORA INQUEST

PA102238 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 10 Oct 85 p 1

[By Lisette Carrasco and Flor Quintero]

[Excerpts] Over 100,000 Panama City residents shouting "We want justice! We want justice!" marched down the main Panama City streets commemorating the sixth anniversary of the 9 October events and demanded that the national government install a special independent commission to investigate the murder and beheading of Dr Hugo Spadafora, whose mutilated body was found on 14 September in Costa Rican territory. Early yesterday afternoon, Panamanians of various ideologies and social strata met at the Porras Park to begin the great march called "for the absolute and constant defense of human rights and against state terrorism," in spite of the fact that the progovernment newspapers described the demonstration as "seditious."

The march began at 1530 and was led by members of the Spadafora family, who were carrying the national flag and demanding justice in the case of Hugo Spadafora. The demonstrators were wearing black ribbons to represent the "sorrow and mourning" of the Panamanian people over the last 17 years of "military dictatorship and repression" and also pointed out high-ranking officers of the Defense Forces as being responsible for this horrible crime.

It is noteworthy to point out that various individuals wearing white T-shirts were on the rooftops of the buildings near the Porras Park and when they were noticed by the demonstrators, they hid, which leads one to think they were G-2 men of the Defense Forces. Likewise, a Cessna model 206 flew over the Porras Park beginning early in the afternoon and continuing throughout the march.

The demonstrators shouted slogans during the march against the military hierarchy such as: "Hugo, commander! Noriega, trafficker! Noriega, murderer!" while some demonstrators tore down the PRD [Revolutionary Democratic Party] banners put up for the government's march slated for today.

After reaching the Santa Ana Park, the demonstrators marched down 12th street and B Avenue in order to return to Cinco de Mayo Plaza. The march was so long that both the head and tail of the march converged at the Cono de Mayo Plaza.

There were prayers and hymns to God and religious songs at the historical Porras Park as a preamble to the march held yesterday, which was attended by thousands and thousands of Panamanians, who demanded justice for the murder of Hugo Spadafora and the creation of a special commission to help clarify the murder of the guerrilla doctor.

Theodomiro Pino, deacon of the Catholic Church, officiated. He appealed to common sense and urged the people to overcome the crisis of moral values that prevails in Panama.

March 'Tiny' Despite U.S. Aid'

PA101354 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1210 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] In a statement for Radio Nacional, Humberto Lopez Tirone, director general of the Human Resources Education and Training Institute, said that today's march will be a no to sedition on one hand, and will strengthen the liberating process initiated by Omar Torrijos on the other. In addition, Lopez Tirone commented on the march carried out yesterday by groups opposed to the current government.

[Begin Lopez Tirone recording] Definitely, the march will not only be a no to sedition, but will also reaffirm the Torrijista concept and government program. The man who after his death continues to draw the masses to the streets is Omar Torrijos Herrera, and his party, the Democratic Revolutionary Party, PRD. Our demonstration tomorrow [as heard] will express out political determination to defend what we inherited from Omar Torrijos, regardless of the consequences. Our demonstration will be a reply to the minute and tiny demonstration staged by the opposition, despite the financial aid they have received -- because these marches require money -- from private enterprise, the CIA, and the U.S. Embassy in Panama. [end recording]

Lopez Tirone stressed that in order to maintain the political unity in the country after today's march, Torrijos' guidelines must be followed, and should be kept current.

[Begin Lopez recording, broadcast in progress] ....defense of the Torrijista Popular Program, and [word indistinct] return to the policy of peace, consultation, and of ideological and political pluralism that prevailed during 16 years. We had 16 years of peace, as opposed to 1 year of insecurity, unrest, and, definitely, of permanent seditiousness. [end recording]

U.S. OFFICIALS ACCUSED OF PLOTTING, INCITEMENT

PA101312 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1205 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] U.S. State Department officials and some officials of the U.S. Embassy in Panama have been detected as participants and foreign inciters of a seditious plan aimed at overthrowing the current Panamanian Government, international dispatches have disclosed.

According to these reports, the plan is reportedly part of a regional operation aimed at neutralizing and fomenting the collapse of the peace negotiations currently conducted by the so-called Contadora Group, made up of Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama.

It was also reported that the plan seeks to eliminate the Panamanian Government's autonomous foreign policy and internally to weaken the Torrijista process, which is based on an independent economic model.

In addition, it was reported that the seditious plan has been gradually implemented since May 1984, with the participation within the country and abroad of members of the Panamanian Christian Democratic Party, PDC, and of the Peoples Action Party, PAPO.

According to reports, the plan is basically aimed at isolating and weakening the military men by reducing their prestige and autonomy, turning the Panamanian Defense Forces into a coercive instrument at the service of the strategic objectives of the plotters.

COSTA RICA

NEW NICARAGUAN ENVOY NOT TO BE ACCEPTED

PA110157 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] Costa Rican Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez has reiterated that Costa Rica will not establish any sort of bilateral talks until the Sandinist government provides the explanations Costa Rica is demanding over the regrettable incidents of 31 May. He said that relations with the neighboring northern country are currently stable, in view of the fact that Nicaragua has not attacked or violated our territory in several weeks.

As a result of this stand, Costa Rica will not send an ambassador to Nicaragua and will not grant its approval of Nicaragua's new ambassador to Costa Rica, as Nicaragua requested several months ago.

EL SALVADOR

FMLN FORCES ATTACK TRAINING CENTER IN LA UNION

Initial Report

PA101401 Paris AFP in Spanish 1339 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] San Salvador, 10 Oct (AFP) -- The Armed Forces Press Committee (Coprefa) reported this morning that 2 officers, 10 soldiers, and 2 guerrillas were killed and 42 soldiers were wounded in a clash this morning when guerrillas attacked a military post in La Union, 179 km east of San Salvador. The short military bulletin said that the attack took place at 0140 at the Armed Forces military training center in La Union. The clash lasted about 1 hour.

The communique, which does not specify the number of attackers or the weapons used, says only that according to initial reports two dead FMLN members were found by troops combing the area after the attack. The dead officers were not identified.

42 Soldiers Reported Killed

PA101634 Paris AFP in Spanish 1612 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] San Salvador, 10 Oct (AFP) -- An official report has confirmed that 42 Salvadoran soldiers died and 68 were wounded in a guerrilla attack on Thursday against the Armed Forces Training Center [Centro de Entrenamiento de la Fuerza Armada](CEMFA) in La Union, 170 km east of San Salvador. Coprefa reported that the number of guerrillas killed during the clashes taking place since early this morning in the port city of La Union and surrounding areas has risen to 12.

Coprefa Report

PA101658 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1634 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Report issued by Coprefa; read by unidentified Coprefa spokesman -- live]

[Text] The Armed Forces Military Training Center, CEMFA, in La Union was the target of a terrorist attack at 0140 today. The fighting lasted a little over 1 hour.

As a result of the bloody clashes, 2 officers and 40 soldiers were killed and 68 were wounded. Nine dead terrorists were found. The names of the officers killed are 2d Lieutenants Mariano Iglesias Moreno and Amado Julian Orellana Landaverde.

FMLN Claims 200 Army Casualties

PA101610 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1345 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Communique No 1 issued by the FMLN General Command on the "Long Live the 5 Years of Patriotic and Anti-Imperialist Struggle of the FMLN" operation; dated El Salvador, 10 October 1985]

[Text] The FMLN General Command reports to our people that today, 10 October, anniversary of our front, the Commander Ivan and the Commander Guadalupe Battalions and a column with support weapons of the Amilcar Hernandez Battalion of the Commander Gonzalo Southern Group of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade, under the general command of Commander Jorge Melendez and Commander (Mario Alberto Misango), carried out the operation named "Long Live the 5 Years of Patriotic and Anti-Imperialist Struggle on the FMLN," which consisted of an attack on and seizure of the installations of the garrison of the Armed Forces Training Center 3 km from the port of La Union. The operation was carried out in the framework of national cooperation of all the FMLN forces. The enemy High Command was completely surprised.

Initial reports from our units indicate that there were many enemy casualties, and entire blocks were destroyed inside the garrison. A large number of troops and officers fled from the garrison. The enemy suffered more than 200 casualties, including most of the officers and noncommissioned officers who train the troops. The operation was carried out with the support of mortars and cannons. The garrison was occupied for 2 hours. The attack begin at 0140, and our forces remained there until before dawn.

We ask our people and the national and international press to remain alert for communique No 2 in which we will give more precise details of the results. We also ask the press to go to the installations of the garrison to confirm our reports, because Coprefa will probably try to conceal the results.

The Armed Forces Training Center is a vital part of the puppet Army, and it is directed by a group of U.S. advisers who sometimes sleep in the garrison. Therefore, we are waiting for confirmation on whether our forces were able to capture or annihilate some of these men. More than 1,000 men were in that garrison. They included companies of the Arce Battalion and the Jiboa Battalion, troops of the 1st Infantry Brigade and the San Carlos Garrison, troops of Sensuntepeque, and troops of Gotera.

With this operation we commemorate the fifth anniversary of our FMLN, and we again open our theater of operations in the southern region of La Union Department, near the Gulf of Fonseca. As a result of this, the entire eastern region has become a war zone in which there will be no peace for our enemies. We salute and congratulate the heroic combatants and chiefs who participated in this strategic and victorious operation.

Long live the 5 years of patriotic and anti-imperialist struggle of the FMLN!

On the fifth anniversary of the FMLN, we advance toward the establishment of a single revolutionary party and a single people's army! Revolution or death, we will win!

[signed] FMLN General Command; Commanders Shafick Jorge Handal, Joaquin Villalobos, Leonel Gonzalez, Roberto Roca, Ferman Cienfuegos

El Salvador, 10 October 1985

FMLN Says U.S. Advisers Target

PA110324 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0130 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Communique No 2 issued by the General Command of the FMLN on the "Long Live the 5 Years of Patriotic and Anti-Imperialist Struggle of the FMLN," dated 10 October]

[Text] 1. The main objective of our victorious operation "Long Live the 5 Years of Patriotic and Anti-Imperialist Struggle of the FMLN" was the annihilation or capture of the group of 10 U.S. advisers who are in charge of the Armed Forces Military Training Center, CEMFA, or the capture or annihilation of Colonel Cerna Flores, chief of this training center. Earlier we had reports that the group of 10 U.S. advisers and Col Flores occasionally slept at the headquarters. This morning our forces searched the installations for the American advisers and Col Cerna Florez, but they were at the headquarters in the city of La Union. [passage indistinct]

2. According to the latest reports provided by Commanders Jorge [name indistinct] and (?Alberto Palma) on the results of the operation, as of this afternoon the number of casualties inflicted at the CEMFA installations is 235, including both dead and wounded. This is a partial report on the number of casualties, among which are 80 dead and 155 wounded.

3. Dozens of noncommissioned officers and cadets belonging to the group of 60 instructors are among the dead and wounded caused by our units early today.

4. As part of the results of this victorious operation, there are two totally destroyed barracks and others that are seriously damaged.

5. As a result of the large number of casualties, [words indistinct] until noon, helicopters carried out continuous flights, evacuating the seriously wounded to San Miguel, La Union, and the military hospital in San Salvador. At 0600 reinforcement ambulances and nurses were sent to CEMFA to attend to the large number of wounded soldiers at the installations. The more important wounded soldiers were sent to the San Salvador military hospital on special flights. We must stress that during the entire morning only the seriously wounded were transferred. As of noon, the dead and slightly wounded had not been evacuated.

6. Reports on the casualties suffered by our forces during the occupation of the CEMFA installations will be broadcast as appropriate. We can only state that reports on our casualties provided by the enemy are totally false.

We support our statement that we are winning the war with this: The FMLN, as part of its war strategy, is permanently deteriorating the enemy's [word indistinct]. We have begun to carry out important operations in the capital and in the main cities [words indistinct] and their suburbs with our permanent presence and activity. We are beginning to plan great sabotage actions and economic destabilization through national transportation bans [words indistinct] on a national level.

Today, through this operation, the FMLN is demonstrating its ability to deal strategic blows. This time [words indistinct] positions from which the enemy had been expelled but against strategic military garrisons and units. This operation represents the defeat of the U.S. counterinsurgency plan. The strategy and the new tactics (?taught) by the U.S. militarymen have been to no avail. The modern war weapons given to the puppet Army and the massive, ridiculous, and [word indistinct] use of these means to wage the war from the air -- because they have already admitted that they have lost the war on the ground -- have been to no avail.

We are blowing to pieces the political-military plan conceived by U.S. imperialism for its special counterinsurgency war in El Salvador. The basis of support for the escalation of the intervention -- for which Napoleon Duarte and the Christian Democrats subserviently lent themselves -- has been eroded. Duarte and the Christian Democrats have already [word indistinct] like imperialist [word indistinct], exhausted and devastated by the war and the people's struggle.

The puppet Army has to change its growth goals month by month, and the requests for additional assistance and the replacement and increase in the number of helicopters and other equipment are more constant every day.

It is clear that the [word indistinct] forces are drained. The time is drawing near for us to fight against the U.S. troops and thus climb the last step toward complete and final victory. Our war strategy is aimed at defeating the U.S. imperialists, and we are not waiting for a massive deployment of their troops to begin fighting against them. We have decided to wage war on the U.S. interventionists who are directing the war in our fatherland, and we have decided to wage war anywhere and under any circumstances in which the North Americans are found.

The main goal of our forces in this operation was to annihilate or capture a group of 10 U.S. military advisers. We looked for them, but we did not find them this time. The Reagan administration must become convinced once and for all that we are not afraid of its troops' intervention and that it cannot seek to wage war on us without suffering or paying for the consequences.

We are bent on defeating U.S. intervention in our fatherland, and we know that the shortest path to victory is to begin dealing on it accurate and heavy blows as often as possible until they become a common occurrence. When we talk about dealing blows on U.S. imperialism we refer to its men and not its machinery or technology, because men, their morals, and the cause they advocate determine who wins or loses a war.

We are sure to win. We back up our confidence in victory with deeds, not words. We did not manage to offer our fatherland and our people a more complete victory this time. It was not because we lacked determination but because we did not find our objective. We did not find our main objective. However, nowhere in our fatherland will there be a safe place for the over 200 U.S. advisers who are trampling on our sovereignty.

We salute the heroic fighters who made this victory for our people a reality. We salute all FMLN fighters who cooperated throughout our territory and made this anti-imperialist popular victory possible.

DUARTE HOLDS NEW TALKS WITH KIDNAPPERS

PA110442 Paris AFP in Spanish 0404 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] San Salvador, 10 Oct (AFP) -- Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte today held the seventh conversation via radio with the kidnappers of his daughter, to whom he asserted that he had not received any evidence that Ines Guadalupe is still alive. Nevertheless, the kidnappers insisted that they had left evidence "at an agreed upon place," according to the communication heard here today.

The guerrilla forces, which have been holding Duarte's daughter and her friend Ana Villeda since 10 September, are requesting the release of 24 persons but warned the president today that he should not insist on including the exchange of a group of mayors, members of the Christian Democratic Party, who were kidnapped by the FMLN, "in order not to delay the solution of this case."

This must be arranged with the FMLN, said the kidnappers -- who are members of the Pedro Pablo Castillo Front, an armed faction of the Communist Party of El Salvador, which is in turn part of the FMLN.

In addition, the rebels demanded the release of nine political prisoners, about whom their captors had left no evidence or documents to prove their arrest, the rebels asserted.

The kidnappers also sent a message from Duarte's daughter, who said that her picture had been taken today and asked her father to "help" her. Duarte immediately said he had received no evidence -- an envelope with pictures -- to prove the Ines Guadalupe is still alive, and the rebels insisted that they had left it at a specific place.

The rebels also said during their conversation with the president that a clandestine jail exists at a National Guard installation, "close to some kind of chapel or evangelical temple." Close to this chapel there is a wooden cover, under that a metal cover, and then some steps which lead to basements "where they keep some of the missing people," they asserted. They added: "Duarte knows about the Armed Forces' activities because he experienced them when he was a member of the opposition."

Furthermore, the kidnappers demanded that the body of Mario Alejandro Aguinada -- son of an FDR leader who has been reported missing -- be exhumed in the presence of Red Cross and church delegates.

REBELS ATTACK SANTA ROSA DE LIMA AIRSTRIP

PA102125 San Salvador Radio YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] One of our reporters, Belarmino Garcia, reveals that rebel forces have taken over the landing strip of Santa Rosa de Lima. There are several wounded and perhaps also dead. Spokesmen from the eastern sector of the country informed our office that information is being collected on this morning's attack on the Santa Rosa de Lima landing strip. Our reporters there confirmed the attack on the installations by some 100 FMLN rebels. There are several wounded, including soldiers who were guarding the airstrip. According to the reports, several wounded were picked up by the Salvadoran Green Cross and taken to La Union airstrip. According to the same reports, some seriously wounded were transferred to San Salvador to be taken to different hospitals in the capital city.

We repeat, about 1 hour ago there was an attack by some 100 FMLN rebels on the Santa Rosa de Lima landing strip, resulting in several wounded, some of whom were taken to San Salvador hospitals. We will send more information on these activities as soon as it is available.

NICARAGUA

CUSTOMS POST CLOSED IN ANTICIPATION OF ATTACK

PA101639 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] Tagucigalpa (IPS) -- The Nicaraguan Government yesterday ordered the closing of the only customs post it has on the border with Honduras in the town of La Fraternidad, it has been reported unofficially in Tegucigalpa. Managua reportedly decided to close the customs post in anticipation of an offensive by the anti-Sandinist Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN], according to press reports in the Honduran capital.

Last week the Managua government reported that there is a concentration of anti-government forces in three Honduran towns near Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan Government said there are 800 armed FDN men in Las Vegas, 500 in Arenales, 600 in Las Mieles, in the eastern Honduran Department of El Paraiso, and another 200 in Cacahuila, in the southern department of Choluteca. [figures as heard]

The FDN, which relies on U.S. support, has had bases in Honduras since 1982, when it initiated a war against the Sandinist government. Meanwhile, the Honduran Government has at least four battalions near the border with Nicaragua on a state of alert.

It was reported yesterday that Colonel Alvaro Castro, commander of the 110th Infanty Brigade, and Lieutenant Colonel (Juan Antonio Licola), commander of the 6th Infantry Battalion, have been relieved of their posts, but there has been no official explanation of this. A military source who asked not to be identified has said that Colonel (Arthur Fiallos) will be the new commander of the 110th Infantry Brigade. The changes in military commanders of the eastern region have to do with the border incidents of 12 and 13 September, when the Honduran Air Force intervened and attacked the Sandinist People's Army in reprisal for a rocket attack on Honduran towns, according to Tegucigalpa reports.

GOVERNMENT ENDORSES HAGUE COURT JURISDICTION

PA091446 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] Even though the United States has stated that it will not accept the jurisdiction of The Hague Court, Nicaragua will accept and comply with all the provisions of the court ruling, Ambassador Carlos Tunnerman stated in Washington yesterday. The International Court of Justice has stated that it considers itself competent to hear a Nicaraguan suit against the U.S. Government for attacking its territory, financing a war, and mining its harbors. The trial has reached its final phase, and it is expected that the court will issue its ruling in the next few days, the diplomat added.

VISA REQUIREMENTS FOR COSTA RICANS WAIVED

PA091337 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 8 Oct 85 pp 1, 8

[Letter to Costa Rican Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez from Nicaraguan Ambassador to Costa Rica Leonor Arguello de Huper; dated Managua, 7 October]

[Text] Mr Minister: I am honored to address your excellency in order to convey to you the decision of the Nicaraguan Government to waive the visa as an immigration requirement needed by Costa Ricans to enter Nicaraguan territory, in accordance with the announcement Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra made on 3 October.

With this decision the Nicaraguan Government wishes to express its proven commitment to peace and friendship with the Costa Rican people by opening the door so that all Costa Ricans who so wish may freely visit Nicaragua to ascertain the spirit of harmony and brotherhood that the Nicaraguans aspire to live in with all the nations of the world, particularly their neighboring countries.

This gesture is a renewed demonstration of the Nicaraguan peoples' and Government's longing for peace and our reiterated determination to strengthen a climate of coexistence based on respect and friendship, regardless of outside interests that seek to artificially separate two peoples with close historical ties.

I take this opportunity to reiterate to your excellency the assurances of my highest consideration and esteem.

Leonor Arguello de Huper, Nicaraguan ambassador to Costa Rica.

INTERIOR MINISTRY ANNOUNCES PERSONNEL CHANGES

PA100411 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Communique issued by the Nicaraguan Interior Ministry in Managua on 9 October]

[Text] The Interior Ministry, exercising the powers conferred by law, has named the following companeros to the following positions: Brigade Commander Omar Cabezas Lacayo, chief of Internal Order at the Interior Ministry; Guerrilla Commander Manuel Calderon, chief of the Political Directorate; Subcommander Leonel Espinoza, minister delegate to Special Region 1; Subcommander Jose Figueroa, chief of the Executive Secretariat at the Interior Ministry; Captain Ana Isabel Morales, chief of the Directorate of Immigration and Alien Affiars [Extranjeria]; Captain Mario Mejia, assistant chief of the General Directorate of State Security; Captain Jacinto Suarez, assistant chief of State Security.

Given in the city of Managua on the 9th day of October 1985.

BROOKLYN RIVERA ON U.S. SUPPORT TO FDN

PA100346 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] The Reagan administration is fully supporting the Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN] and its political leader Adolfo Calero Portocarrero -- a new Somoza who represents the Somozist past -- against Nicaragua, Miskito leader Brooklyn Rivera has told AFP.

According to Rivera, Elliot Abrams, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, and William Melton, director of the Office for Central American and Panamanian Affairs, are angry with him because of what he has said about the FDN. Rivera said that KISAN [Unity of the Nicaraguan Atlantic Coast Peoples] was founded by Calero, the FDN counterrevolutionary leader, to cover up the activities carried out by the FDN against the Miskito people. Rivera also said that KISAN not long ago signed a document on its participation in a counterrevolutionary alliance in which Alfonso Robelo and Arturo Cruz are also leaders.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY ZIMBABWE'S MUGABE

Delegations Begin Talks

FL080344 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] This afternoon official talks began between delegations from the Republic of Zimbabwe and Cuba. Heading the respective delegations are Robert Mugabe, president of the Zimbabwe African National Union and prime minister of the sister African republic, and Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the councils of state and ministers. During the talks, bilateral relations and international matters are being discussed.

Jose Marti Order Bestowed

FL080235 [Editorial Report] Havana Television Service in Spanish at 0034 GMT on 8 October begins carrying live coverage of a ceremony being held at Havana's Palace of Conventions to bestow the Jose Marti Order on Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

The establishing shot shows Prime Minister Mugabe and Cuban President Fidel Castro walking across the room followed by members of the Cuban Government and Mugabe's entourage. Mugabe and Castro shake hands and stand in line facing a military band. The military band begins playing martial music and, later, the honor guard is seen marching down the room carrying the Cuban and Zimbabwean flags. The national anthems of the two countries are played.

The camera pans the Cuban and Zimbabwean delegations standing at attention. The camera shows medium shots of Cuban President Fidel Castro; Cuban Politburo members Ramiro Valdes, Guillermo Garcia Frias, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, and Armando Hart Davalos; alternate Politburo members Humberto Perez Gonzalez and Vilma Espin, among others; and the Zimbabwean prime minister and his delegation.

At 0038 GMT, Jorge Risquet Valdes approaches the podium and begins reading a prepared text praising Mugabe's life. He says Mugabe has been "completely dedicated to the cause of Zimbabwe's independence, and the cause of tormented southern African countries". He says that the Cuban Council of State has decided to confer the Jose Order to Mugabe for outstanding merits.

Risquet notes that the Cuban people are opposed to the apartheid system in southern Africa. He also expresses the Cuban people's indignation over the attacks being carried out by South African forces in southeastern Angola and interventions in Mozambique and Namibia. The Cuban Politburo member says the only government openly supporting South Africa is the Reagan administration. He adds that it is also increasing its "dirty war" against Nicaragua. He also condemns U.S. support for Israel's air raid against Tunisia. Risquet refers to the Third World's foreign debt and the need for a new international economic order. At 0050 GMT, Risquet finishes reading his speech and Fidel Castro pins the Jose Marti Order on Mugabe's lapel. They embrace and shake hands.

Mugabe approaches the podium at 0051 GMT and begins reading his remarks in English, with consecutive Spanish translation.

Mugabe thanks Cuba for the honor bestowed on him, and says in conferring him the Jose Marti Order, the party, the government, and the people of Cuba are "vividly reaffirming the strong ties of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation that have existed between our two peoples since the days of our struggle for national liberation, and which are being continually strengthened and consolidated at all levels." He praises the Cuban national hero Marti and what he stands for. At 0057 GMT Mugabe ends reading his speech and returns to his place. The honor guard carrying the flags of the new two countries marches away. Fidel Castro and the government officials approach Mugabe and shake hands with him. At 0059 GMT, the ceremony ends and the cameras return to the studio.

Castro, Mugabe at Isle of Youth

FL081620 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Robert Mugabe, president of the Zimbabwe African National Union and Zimbabwean prime minister, arrived at the Isle of Youth today accompanied by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro. The distinguished visitors were met at the local airport by Armando Manresa, alternate member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the party in the Isle of Youth, as well as other leaders. Pioneers, students, and workers greeted Mugabe and Castro. They also demonstrated Cuban and African folklore. Approximately 13,000 African students study here.

Mugabe Speaks at School

FL091808 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1213 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Speech by Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Robert Mugabe at the Henry Whitboy School on the Isle of Youth; date not given -- recorded in English with consecutive Spanish translation]

[Text] Long live President Fidel Castro! [crowd shots "viva"] Long live democracy! [Shouts of "viva"] Long live Africa's freedom! [Shouts of "viva"] Down with imperialism! [Shouts of "abajo"]

Comrade Fidel Castro, comrades all, comrade students: May I begin by expressing my gratitude firstly to Comrade Fidel Castro, the government and the people of Cuba for having afforded me this opportunity to visit this wonderful country of revolutionaries, and to have been afforded this opportunity, therefore, to visit this school. May I also express my thanks to all of you for having made this day available to me and my party and for all you've done for us, entertaining us and showing us what you are doing at this school.

My visit to Cuba is not just an ordinary visit, it is a visit to a country with a revolutionary background, a country whose leadership and people have demonstrated what a fight against imperialism is, what it aims at achieving, a fight which is committed to achieving objectives which are people-oriented. When the people achieved their own freedom and independence, they did not look just at themselves and said: The revolution has ended. They laid themselves open to friendship and solidarity with struggles which we were waging elsewhere in Africa and other parts of the world. And so, our own struggle, the struggle in Zimbabwe, the struggle in Mozambique, the struggle in Angola, the struggle in Namibia, the struggle in South Africa, the struggle in Nicaragua, the revolution in Ethiopia, the revolution in Yemen became intertwined with the struggle in Cuba, with the struggle in other socialist countries which were ready and prepared to help us achieve our own revolutionary goals.

It is this intertwined character of our struggle which has made you be present here, which brought you to Cuba. It is like a little United Nations, a united nations of developing countries, motivated in one direction to free themselves from the yoke of oppression, to free themselves from the aggression of imperialist powers.

We are, therefore, delighted that you are here. You are the most fortunate and most privileged, for once here you will not only pursue the academic courses that are designed for you, you will have your own instructors from your own parties and governments, who are here to give you political direction, to give you that necessary ideological consciousness you need. For what value is mathematics, what value is history, what value is economics, what value is science, unless it has a definite ideological direction so that afterwards -- after you've qualified -- you use these learnings toward the crucial transformation of your communities, where those facilities are free. This is the difference, then, between education and the application of that education in socialist countries and the application of similar education in capitalist countries.

In a socialist country we are interested in the collectivity that is our society. The common interest is what (?makes) us work for our countries, whereas in capitalist countries individualism reigns, it is selfishness. You get individual-motivated work for themselves as against working for a common interest of their communities.

May I thank once again Comrade Fidel Castro, the Communist Party of Cuba, the government and people of Cuba for having afforded developing countries this wonderful opportunity. I hope you are making excellent use of this opportunity. If you're not, then you are not holding aloft the torch of revolution. But if you are, then we can rest assured that the revolution which we -- who are now in the afternoon of our lives -- have begun will be sustained in the future, and that you will carry this torch into the future for future generations, so that future generations can continue to sustain the objectives that originally motivated the struggle that is being waged.

Thank you for all you've done, and may I say finally to Fidel Castro: Please continue this wonderful work. There are those who criticize and say you are exporting revolution to other countries. If this is exporting revolution -- the education of these youngsters so they can go back to their own homes and impart the values they would have imbibed here to their societies -- then I say: Export more of it, export more of it, because we need it. We are behind you. We admire what you are doing and I am afraid we will say to those who are your critics in the United States and their puppets that you are a sovereign country and a sovereign country has the right to determine its own future, to work out is own form of relations and this is precisely what you are doing. Thank you very much. [Prolonged applaused and chanting]

Castro Addresses Students

FL091528 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1213 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Speech by President Fidel Castro at Henry Whitboy school during visit to Isle of Youth with President Mugabe of Zimbabwe; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Crowd shouts: Viva!] Dear Comrade Mugabe, dear comrade students. It has become customary to have a little speech during each visit. We can say or conclude that this island is a privileged place for many reasons. You can see that in only 7 days, two distinguished personalities, two of the most prestigious men from Africa and the Third World have visited this island, this school.

It has been only 4 months since UN Secretary General Javier de Cuellar visited here. I do not know if you remember what he said. He said he had hope that Namibia would be elected number -- what was the number he gave you? -- [voices in background indistinct] 100? 50? No, no, I do not remember exactly what number he gave but you should remember. [voices in background indistinct] What? Ah! That he hoped that Namibia would be the 160th state of the United Nations. I thought that it does not matter if it is 160, 161, 162, or 163, but that it will be a member of the United Nations sooner or later and we will be able to say sooner than later. [applause] This cannot be avoided by all the crimes they have committed or will commit.

Do you remember that monstrous act that occurred that morning when forces were transported by air and disembarked near (Casinda) and they carried out that incredible crime? They assassinated approximately 1,000 people, the majority of which were women and children. You will also remember that the U.S. press was here during Perez de Cuellar's visit. The Yankee press did not say a word about the killings in (Casinda). I said when one white, two whites die, it seems that the world comes to an end: there is an enormous scandal. When approximately 1,000 people were savagely assassinated, the majority of which were children, more than 300 children and almost 300 women, the Yankee press did not say even one word. They are still not aware of what has happened in (Casinda), but Africa knows. The Third World countries know. The friends, the progressive and revolutionary forces of the world know and like yourselves, they will not forget. They thought those crimes would impede independence, that they would terrorize the Namibian people. What it did was multiply the patriotic spirit, the revolutionary spirit of the Namibian people. For each patriot that falls fighting, 100 patriots emerge, 1,000 patriots emerge, dozens of millions of patriots emerge.

We know from our own experience. At the beginning we were very few, a fistful, but finally we were an entire people struggling for the revolution. In its desperation South Africa attacks all countries, threatens all South African countries, trains, arms, directs, and supports the mercenary bands that carry out the dirty war against Angola. When the puppets are very worried, they send their troops and their aviation to try and save them. South Africa arms, organizes, and directs the mercenary bands that carry out the dirty war in Mozambique. South Africa carries out destabilizing and subversive acts against all front-line countries. South Africa illegally occupies Namibia. It oppresses the Namibian people without any reason or justification and against global public opinion.

During these years the Namibian people have not weakened. They have grown, multiplied. Now there are thousands and thousands of combatants from Namibia and more than 1,000 youth prepare themselves in our country or elsewhere for Namibia's future so that they can serve their country in any area, anywhere. Namibia's future is being constructed now. From the time you are studying now, preparing yourselves, you are constructing the new Namibia.

Racism will not be able to sustain itself even in South Africa. Because of racism and fascism, South Africa is experiencing the worst crisis in all its history as a result of the heroic and growing struggle of the South African people.

Apartheid cannot be saved. History has condemned apartheid to die. Sooner or later, apartheid will disappear. [applause] I am sure! ["Vivas" from crowd] I am sure that the day is not far off when apartheid will disappear. Because it is not enough for Namibia to be independent. It is not enough that the mercenaries who serve South Africa be defeated and eradicated in Angola and Mozambique. As long as apartheid exists in South Africa, it will be a danger to all the peoples of southern Africa and for all the African peoples. As long as racism and fascism exists -- although Namibia becomes independent, as it will -- there will be no security for Namibia, Angola, Mozambique, Botswana or any country in the front line, or for any country in black Africa, as long as racism exists, as long as apartheid exists! For this reason, we must not rest in our struggle, which is not only for the consolidation of the independence of the revolution in Angola and in Mozambique, and not only for the independence of Namibia, but rather for the disappearance of apartheid in South Africa. [applause, shouts] As long as apartheid exists, there will be no peace. History teaches us that the peoples achieve victory sooner or later.

Here were having a living example, in Comrade Mugabe and in the delegation from Zimbabwe. They struggled for a long time. On the way over to the Isle of Youth, I said that the prison where we had been imprisoned for 2 years was here. But Comrade Mugabe was imprisoned for 10 years, in the jails of the racists of Zimbabwe, which they called Rhodesia in rememberance of a conqueror, one of many that have invaded our countries. Ten years! He knows what sacrifice is, he knows what jail is. Ten years! He struggled for 20 years for the independence of his country. Despite the 10 years in jail and the 20 years of struggle, Zimbabwe is an independent, sovereign African state today. Today, the Zimbabwean people are a free people! [applause]

When they began the struggle more than 25 years ago, many must have thought, when will the day come? How many sacrifices, how many tens of thousands of lives did the independence of Zimbabwe cost? But the Zimbabwean people were strengthened in the struggle, their army was developed in the struggle, its combatants became experienced. They became, simply, invincible. And today, Zimbabwe is not only an independent, sovereign country, it is one of the countries of greatest privilege in Africa and the Third World.

It is really a privilege, as I said a few minutes ago, to have had two such brilliant personalities visit you, two in 7 days. That is, one visit by each of them. The visit of Nyerere whom we all love and admire and respect, and now the visit of Robert Mugabe, a revolutionary fighter, a leader of his people, whom he led to victory.

As you know, at the ministerial meeting in Luanda of the Nonaligned Movement, the unanimous decision was taken to hold the eighth nonaligned summit next year in Harare, capital of Zimbabwe. So, in the middle of this struggle that is so transcendent, in the middle of this great battle of the South African peoples against apartheid and against racism, more than 100 Third World states will meet in Zimbabwe -- the chiefs of government and state of more than 100 countries -- and this will be a considerable contribution that will provide extraordinary encouragement for the struggle of the heroic people of Angola, for the struggle of the heroic people of Mozambique, for the struggle of the heroic people of Namibia and of the heroic people of South Africa against rascism, fascism, and apartheid. That is, in the middle of this battle, this transcendent meeting will take place next year in Zimbabwe, and our dear, respected, and admired friend Robert Mugabe will be the president of the Nonaligned Movement in the near future.

If you analyze all these events, you students from Namibia and Angola and Mozambique, the considerable number of heads of state who have visited the island and had contact with you, symbolized by the presence and encouraging words of the secretary general of the United Nations, if you analyze these visits that have taken place in 1 week, the visits by Comrade Nyerere and now Comrade Mugabe, and a few more that may come soon, this shows the interest and the spirit of solidarity that exists toward the struggle of the Namibian people, the struggle of the Angolan people, the Mozambique people, towards the struggle of the peoples of southern African against apratheid.

This demonstrates that your cause has a great liking and great support throughout the world; and that someday, just like Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, Zamora Machel, Nyerere, Mugabe have visited here [representing] countries which not long ago were colonies, someday this island will be visited by delegations representing independent Namibia. Someday the chiefs of state and government of Namibia, as an independent country, will come to Cuba to visit the Isle of Youth.

We cannot forget that among the representatives present here of students from fraternal countries, who are here on the Isle of Youth, heroic Nicaragua is also represented. They have participated here in these activities. They are one more example that imperialism's attitude is the same everywhere. It is the same in Mozambique, in Angola, in Nicaragua, anywhere, dirty wars, unjust wars, criminal wars.

If before the imperialists were able to go anywhere, arrive and conquer, today they cannot do that, because everywhere they are finding resistance, a patriotic consciousness, a revolutionary consciousness. When I see you in the schools, when I see you participate in cultural events, the cultural groups, when I see your energy, your intelligence, your revolutionary spirit, I think that those days when the colonialists and imperialists were invading your territories, were oppressing our peoples, were looting our countries are far behind. Those days when tens of millions of Africans were uprooted from their lands and transported to the other side of the ocean by the exploiters to put them to work are gone. It was tens and tens of millions of our forefathers who lived that tragedy.

That history will never again be repeated. I am fully convinced of that when I see you, the representatives of Africa, of the Third World countries, when I see the youths from Nicaragua. when I see the Cuban youths, armed with revolutionary ideas, armed with patriotic ideas, armed with anti-imperialist ideas, armed with internationalist ideas, armed with progressive ideas, all those ideas called one thing or another, such as Marxism-Leninism, scientific socialism, summing up revolutionary ideas. One thing is common in all of you, the revolutionary spirit, revolutionary ideas, the decision to struggle, faith in the future, confidence in yourselves. The imperialists tremble when they see all this. They tremble.

I know that this example of the Isle of Youth is of great concern to them. It makes them worry to know that the youths are studying, that the youths from the Third World learn. Your revolutionary spirit makes them worry, and they are right to worry. They should worry about what is going on everywhere, because the peoples have gained awareness, the peoples have rebelled, and the peoples have decided to die before being oppressed. They have chosen death before slavery. That is why I see in these Isle of Youth schools a symbol of the new times.

I explained to Comrade Mugabe that in these schools we teach, the Cuban professors, teach physics, mathematics, chemistry, biology, but their country's history classes, the history of each of your countries, are taught by professors from those countries. The political classes of each of the schools are taught by professors from those countries. We are not the ones who teach political classes. They are taught by the representatives from your countries. The representatives of the parties from the countries you come from are the ones who guide and teach your political and ideological training. We supply the schools, buildings, laboratories, and classrooms. We cooperate in everything we can, but the political training is given by your own leaders from your countries.

In the same manner you maintain traditions and culture of the countries you come from, you are given political training. So, imperialism is correct in being worried by these schools on the Isle of Youth. They are a demonstration...[leaves thought unfinished]. Not that Cuba is disseminating or spreading subversive ideas, no. The ideas do not go from Cuba to Africa, it is the other way around, they come from Africa to Cuba together with you. When they reach Cuba, we find that our and your ideas are the same, that our and your feelings are the same, that our and your internationalist spirit are the same. Here you have had contact with many youth from other countries who one day will have responsibilities in their homeland. Here the ties that will some day help African unity are also multiplied. Those are the things that we pursue. Ideas are everywhere. Your presence here, your songs, your instructions, your words, demonstrate that revolutionary ideas have spread everywhere, and that threatens colonialism, neocolonialism, imperialism, and racism. [crows begins chanting: "Down with imperialism! Viva Cuba! [words indistinct] Viva Fidel!"]

When speaking of Cuba's internationalist spirit, we say it is the same internationalist spirit belonging to you. When speaking of Cubans who have struggled and are ready to struggle with the African peoples, that is nothing extraordinary. We know that if the imperialists would one day decide to invade Cuba, you would struggle here with our people in defense of this bulwark of the revolution, which is the Isle of Youth and Cuba. [applause] [indistinct shouts in background] Internationalism is true both ways, from Cuba to Africa and Africa to Cuba. Despite any other considerations, we are brothers in ideas and in blood. Do not forget that many of your ancestors came to Cuba and are a part of our people and our blood. We are Africans and Cubans, brothers in ideas and brothers in blood. [applause] Fatherland or death, we shall win! [applause] [indistinct shouting in background]

Now that I am hearing the slogans being chanted by our Saharan brothers, I want to express in the name of our people, our sympathy, our admiration for their heroism, our faith in the victory of the heroic Saharan people, our support, and our complete solidarity.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

FL101804 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] An agreement to create a joint commission for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the Governments of the Republics of Cuba and Zimbabwe was signed this morning. Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, member of the Central Committee of Cuba's Communist Party, and Witness Mangwende, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Zimbabwe, signed the documents that mark the beginning of scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries.

Mugabe Departure

FL101516 [Editorial Report] Havana Television Service in Spanish at 1342 GMT on 10 October carries live coverage of the departure of Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe from Havana's Jose Marti International Airport.

The establishing shot is a view of the Cuban Air Lines plane that President Mugabe will board. Staff announcer Mandlo Ortega provides background information. The camera pans the crowd that is waiting to see Mugabe depart.

At 1343 GMT the camera shows the approaching motorcade as Ortega explains that it about to enter the airport. The vehicles enter the airport and approach the landing strip at 1344 GMT. Presidents Mugabe and Castro are shown getting out of the limousine they both came in. The camera provides close-up of Castro as the honor guard prepares to begin the departure ceremony. President Mugabe and interpreter are shown next to Castro, with Jorge Risquet, Politburo member, located to left of Mugabe. Castro, Mugabe, and Risquet talk as the Zimbabwean delegation accompanying Mugabe takes its place, accompanied by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca. At 1345 GMT, the honor guard presents arms and the ceremony begins with the playing of the national anthems of Cuba and Zimbabwe. The camera shows Castro and Mugabe standing at attention; Castro salutes as the anthems are played. At the conclusion of the anthems, Castro and Mugabe prepare to review the honor guard. At 1351 GMT, Mugabe, accompanied by Castro, reviews the honor guard. Castro and Mugabe approach the group of Cuban party and Government personages waiting to take leave of President Mugabe. Mugabe and Castro go down the line shaking hands, then approach the members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Cuba who are waiting in a line. Once again, Mugabe and Castro go down the line shaking hands in rapid succession.

At 1354, Mugabe and Castro approach the mass of Cuban spectators, whom Mugabe salutes by waving a clenched fist. Mugabe approaches the group to shake hands with a number of Cubans. Mugabe and Castro then approach the aircraft as Zimbabwean students offer vivas. Mugabe and Castro converse with the aid of the translator. At the foot of the ramp, Castro takes leave of the delegation, embracing each member. Mugabe takes leave of the delegation, embracing each member. Mugabe takes leave of Cubans assembled there, then at 1357 GMT embraces Castro and shakes his hand. Mugabe is heard to say: "I have learned a lot. I go back enriched [words indistinct] enriched in conscience, enriched in mind, and enriched with love in my heart." Castro is not heard to respond. President and Mrs Mugabe then go up the ramp together as the airplane engines start up. Mugabe turns and salutes the crowd, which applauds. Castro is shown waving goodbye and applauding. The announcer identifies Vilma Espin and Jorge Risquet, who with Fidel Castro take leave of the Zimbabwean delegation, which then boards the aircraft.

At 1359 GMT, Fidel Castro and entourage leave the foot of the ramp as the aircraft prepares to depart. The camera focuses continuously on the aircraft as the announcer provides information on Mugabe's visit to Cuba.

At 1410 GMT, the plane takes off. The camera provides a glimpse of Castro and Risquet waving goodbye to the aircraft. The transmission ends at 1412 GMT.

U.S. REVERSES 'HISTORICAL' STANCE ON WORLD COURT

PA101405 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 9 Oct 85

["Our America" Commentary]

[Text] In a decision reversing the United States' historical stance regarding the International Court of Justice [ICJ] at The Hague since its founding in 1946, at the end of World War II, the U.S. Department of State has announced that it will no longer recognize as compulsory the jurisdiction of the ICJ -- which Washington had accepted since the ICJ's founding. U.S. Department of State spokesman Charles Redman made the official announcement citing -- as a pretext -- that Nicaragua was allegedly using the highest international court as a political weapon against the United States.

That charge shows Washington's contempt and scorn for international law and opinion. How can Nicaragua use, at any given time, the ICJ as a political weapon, when that organization is ruled -- and has been ruled since its founding -- by regulations with the U.S. Government's approval? The United States voluntarily accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of that court it now disavows. It is worth recalling that the ICJ is one of the United Nations' six major organizations, and that it has been commissioned to resolve international disputes through legal channels. The ICJ is made up of judges elected by the UN General Assembly and the Security Council who are not partial to their countries and who must meet certain qualifications in order to be elected. How can the United States accuse Nicaragua of using the court as a political weapon against the U.S. Government? Is it that Washington cannot face the evidence submitted before the ICJ about its complicity and role to foster the daily attacks against Nicaragua?

The Nicaraguan Government brought a suit against the United States at the ICJ for the aid that the United States provides to counterrevolutionaries to perpetrate criminal attacks against Nicaragua, and for Washington's involvement in the mining of Nicaraguan ports. The almost unanimous consensus is that the ICJ will rule against the United States in this dispute. Hence the U.S. decision, although it is not surprising. When Nicaragua submitted its suit before the ICJ toward the end of last year, Washington challenged the court's jurisdiction to handle this matter. Afterwards, in January, the U.S. Government decided to end its involvement in the ICJ, that is to say to reject the ICJ's jurisdiction in this matter. In April, the U.S. Government extended its refusal to all conflicts regarding Central America in the next 2 years. Now the U.S. Government has announced that it will no longer accept as compulsory the ICJ's rulings. It is worth noting that for years, pro-imperialist theoreticians and successive U.S. Governments have hailed the importance of the ICJ as the highest expression of international legal norms. Now, it is the U.S. Government which seeks to detract importance from such rulings. This is a new sign of incriminating evidence weighing over the U.S. for its criminal attacks against Nicaragua.

LATE REPORT: USSR WARSHIPS TO VISIT HAVANA 11 OCT

FL111320 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] A Soviet Navy flotilla consisting of the destroyer Slavny, the patrol boat (Vilny), one diesel submarine, and an Olekma tanker will arrive at 1000 today at Havana Port on an official visit. The flotilla, which belongs to the Soviet Baltic fleet, is commanded by Rear Admiral (M. Putinsev).

BOUTERSE HOLDS TALKS WITH PARTY LEADERS

FL041344 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] In Suriname, the National Party and the Progressive Reform Party have both said that military commander Desi Bouterse is willing to involve them in the country's political process. Colonel Bouterse has had extensive talks with leaders of the two parties about what was termed a dialogue of a fundamental nature. Political sources in Suriname believe Colonel Boutserse is aiming for a return to full democracy.

ALCOA-OWNED BAUXITE CORPORATION ANTICIPATES LOSS

FL042015 Bridgetown CANA in English 1906 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] London, England, Oct 4, CANA -- Billiton, one of two bauxite multi-national corporations in Suriname, is anticipating a 27.8 million dollar (U.S.) loss on its operations here this year, the fortnightly COMMODITIES REPORT said.

The publication, which focuses on Latin American economic developments, said Alcoa, which owns the Suriname Alunimium Co, posted a 15 million dollar (U.S.) loss here in 1984, after being profitable the previous year.

The publication said structural overcapacity in the world bauxite and alumina markets had left the local industry, on which Suriname depends for the bulk of its export revenue, in a precarious position. It said that under pressure to reduce costs, the bauxite sector had been plagued by labour disputes in recent years.

Alumina exports were down last year from 1983 levels at one million tonnes, but exports of metalurgical bauxite were correspondingly much higher at 979,000 tonnes. Alumina exports for 1983 were 1.43 million tonnes, while production of metallurgical bauxite was 253,000 tonnes.

The report said earnings were marginally higher in 1984 -- 283 million dollars (U.S.) compared with 278 million dollars in 1983.